

our own personality, inconsistent, not greatly interested in our material surroundings, and without any desire to improve them, except in so far as the object of our affections was concerned. Northmen, on the other hand, under ordinary conditions, are distinguished by the practical energy with which they meet their surroundings: they are continually impelled to improve them, and by altering them, they create novelties in environment which reinforce the impulse for further reform. A southerner accepts without disgust conditions of life which in the north would excite the strongest repulsion. The effect of these two contrary proclivities—the reproductive and the provident—is to be seen very clearly in the position of woman. In the south she is treated as a sexual appendage of man, to be guarded very safely, as is the rest of man's property. In the north, from the earliest historical times, she has been man's companion and partner, and love for her is clarified by sentiments of chivalry and romance—that is to say, by feelings which have their origin not in self-abandonment, but in self-control.

Our generalizations respecting the southern temperament may be extended to the East. There is much in common between the features of the Mediterranean and the Eastern character. Orientals are easily excited to impulsive self-abandonment, are swayed by ambitions which

are rather social than individual.  
regard the  
government under which they live as  
a force  
apart from themselves. are not  
shocked by in-  
consistencies between opinions and  
behaviour.

¶ The number of spindles to which a mill's hand can  
attend is a  
very good indication of his practical efficiency. In  
English cotton  
mills only three hands are employed for 1,000 spindles ;  
in Germany  
(North and South) seven are needed ; in Italy  
thirteen ; and in  
Bombay twenty-five.